

KOREA WILL BE WATCHED

Japan and Russia Want the Little Kingdom.

"THERE will be another Eastern question soon," said Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, a passenger on the America Maru, who is now completing a round-the-world journey, "and it will be the disposition of Korea. The Japanese are now sending into Korea 20,000 men a year, and there are a number of Russians finding their way into the country all the time. The preponderance soon will be of Japanese and then there will be a peaceful transfer of authority if there are no objections on the part of any other power. The Koreans fear this end, though they like the Japanese better than they do the Russians."

"What the Korean people with whom I talked want, is that the United States declare a protectorate over the country, and exploit it. There is a future for anything American in that country, and there will be even greater favors and franchises shown and granted to Americans who go there in the future, than have been given to those who have operated there in the past few years. For instance in the case of the mining concession made to Leigh Hunt, he has all the authority to govern and control, in every way, an entire province, and the authorities are perfectly satisfied with his disposition of affairs. This is the tenor of the feeling toward Americans throughout the entire hermit kingdom."

"What is wanted in China at this time is a leader with a strong personality, one whom the people will follow. There is some feeling of loyalty there though it is not so strong as in the case of the neighboring peoples, and if there was a leader who would try and regenerate the government, he would surely meet with success. There can be no doubt but the people of China have learned the lesson that the united powers will not be denied when they want a reform. The lesson cost men and money but it has been well learned and it will never be forgotten. There is no nation in the world which has the future of an awakened China. That people can put in the field 16,000,000 armed men and what they could do if well led would be wonderful. There will be a great change in the nation as a result of the expedition and the breaking of the power of the boxers, and I believe never again will there be such a demonstration against the foreigners. There will be a strong effort perhaps to remake the empire without outside help, but it will be needed and will come in. Perhaps there will be Americans but I believe and hope, as I said in an address at a banquet in Tokyo, that the Japanese will take the lead in the building up of the new China."

"Of one thing I am assured, that Russia will not let go of Manchuria. The steps taken there have been remarkable. In the Amur valley there are no Chinese villages. Not many years ago there were any number of Chinese who lived in the valley to the south of the river. Now the sites of their towns are marked by the ashes of the houses, and perhaps a temple which was allowed to stand. Even the trading boats of the Chinese have been driven from the rivers, and in fact, the only Chinese who are seen in the entire country are in the Russian section, where they are employed by the Russians. Even in Vladivostok the building is done by the Chinese almost entirely, and outside the peasants employ the southern people when they can get them. But they are determined that there shall be no authority left to them at all. The Russianization of the valley of the Amur is complete."

"I was greatly with the Russian country through which we went in the trip from Moscow to Vladivostok. The wheat crop looked flourishing, though there is little wheat straw, as the wheat is always short. To the east of the Balkas, there is little snow, though there is a general impression that the entire country always is covered with a deep fall. The cattle are able to take care of themselves all during the winter, as the fall is so light that the beasts can keep away the covering of the grass and clear in flesh. There is a great future for that country, both in the matter of agriculture and the raising of cattle. There is a general atmosphere of plenty, though there is no affluence. The Transiberian Railroad is a great enterprise. All along the line there is an army of people who are engaged in its reconstruction. The ties are being replaced by heavier ones, and the wooden bridges give way to iron ones all along the route. The roadbed is the best I know. There is no trouble, in the slow train, in writing all the time. The time made was about eighteen miles and hour, and we took that train so that we could see just what is in the country. We were very favorably impressed with the line, for though the rails are light, they seemed to be heavy enough for the traffic. The equipment is good and the traffic is very heavy."

"I have no words to speak the full of praise of the Japanese. The nation is heavily in debt. There is no doubt but the money which was borrowed has been spent in the best possible way, for the equipment of the country as to universities, hospitals, and all kinds of permanent improvements, is of the very highest quality. This is an asset and needs not to be renewed. The debt will be paid

without serious trouble to the nation, for the people are frugal, and though the taxes come in copper, there are many people there, and they take the burdens of government with ease, because of their intense loyalty."

"The Red Cross establishment of the Japanese is the best in the world. There could be no better establishment. There are 8,000 members of the Red Cross, the hospitals are of the very best, and the attendance above the average in every way. The Japanese professionally are where they were, in the very front rank of the people who investigate and keep up in everything they undertake. They have a great army and are very proud of it, and they are doing what they can to keep it up to the highest point. The country cannot help but go ahead, and with the energy of the people, there is no telling what is possible for them. It is a matter of congratulation to them now that the United States opened their country to the world. They feel that it has been the making of the people, for they have been kept before the world, and have made their way with the oldest civilizations. One of the speakers at a banquet in Tokyo on the occasion of the anniversary of the landing of Commodore Perry in Japan, referred to him as the George Washington of Japan. It is such a person, though it is one of the race, that is needed in China."

"With the advent of some one who could lead the Chinese through the troublous times that are ahead of them in their efforts to reorganize their government, there would be an opening of opportunities before the people which we can hardly comprehend. Li Hung Chang was too much devoted to his own pocket, and there seems to be no man with the qualities of true leadership now so that situation is a difficult one for the people who are working for the reorganization of the government."

In the party with Dr. Senn are Prof. D. R. Brower, Dr. Jacob Frank and Dr. Martin of Mobile, Ala. All the others are of Chicago. The physicians are closing up a tour of the world. They went from Chicago to New York, to Bremen, through Germany to Russia, and thence across to the Pacific coast. Then from Vladivostok they went about the East, missing only the Philippines. They expect to proceed direct to Chicago from San Francisco."

Amello Herrera, of Bakerfield, defeated Young Mowatt, of Chicago, in two rounds. Herman and McFadden fought a ten-round draw.



UNCLE SAM—Hey Over There! Stand by to Catch This Cable.

PROMINENT NAVAL OFFICER IS HERE

Lieut. Commander Braunersreuther a Passenger on the America Maru.

Lieut. Com. Braunersreuther, U.S.N., and Mrs. Braunersreuther, are passengers on the America Maru. Until he was taken ill five months ago the Lieut. Commander was Captain of the Port at Manila. Before that time he had won distinction by the cleverness with which he got hold of Guam without bloodshed. When the Charleston, of which he was navigating officer, hove to in front of Agaña, the harbor of the island, Braunersreuther was sent ashore to arrange about the surrender. The Dons were up to some of their tricks of delay, but by opening the letter which the Spanish Governor gave him for delivery to the captain of the Charleston and taking instant advantage of the opportunity it gave him, the young officer got Guam just like picking a present off a Christmas tree. Later he was made Captain of the Port of Manila where he came into close contact with Admiral Dewey and other distinguished men. When taken ill Lieut. Com. Braunersreuther was sent to Japan where, in the hospital at Yokohama, he underwent four operations. His sick leave takes him to California where he will recuperate.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong Going Away.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong will soon leave for San Diego to engage, with a resident there, in oyster culture in San Diego bay. Mr. Armstrong has for years been interested in the production of oysters, and has some bivalves on tap in Chesapeake bay. During a long residence in San Diego he became greatly interested in the place and in its possibilities as a center of oyster production. There is not much doubt that the Armstrong brand of blue points will yet appear on San Diego tables.

ODD FELLOWS TO OWN A BUILDING

Plan to Erect Fine Structure Upon Upper Fort Street.

Plans are being made by the architect for the Odd Fellows for the building which it is proposed to erect upon the plot of the lodge at Fort street and Chaplain lane. There will be submitted to the building committee of Excelsior Lodge, four sketches of the proposed structure. These will include two each for the use of native lava rock and of terra cotta and pressed brick. The latter medium is most favored by many of the men who are in the front of the project, as the result would be a building of a lighter and more handsome appearance.

There will be no decision reached until the sketches are ready and then alternative tenders will be asked for the purpose of settling upon the cost of the structure. It is the hope of the lodge that there will be no necessity for the expenditure of more than \$75,000 in the erection of the building.

Preliminary surveys of the lot of the lodge have been made. The lot is 122 by 113 feet and will afford a site for a very large hall and series of lodge rooms. It is the expectation that the final decision will be made before the end of the year.

An Editor May Leave.

It was reported on the streets yesterday that Editor Gill, whose difficulties with Judge Humphreys were referred to, perhaps mendaciously, in the latter's brief, was about to leave the paper. The name of Mr. Bonney, a visiting Chicago journalist, and one whom Humphreys is supposed to have met when he visited that city in August, is mentioned as Gill's successor. Inquiry of Mr. Gill yesterday elicited the reply that he knew nothing of the matter.

A PORTO RICAN BURGLAR ARRESTED

Caught Red Handed at Moanalua. Hoodlums Beat a Woman. Slept on Car Track.

There was considerable doing in a small way in police circles yesterday, and the list of arrests for the day was a fairly representative one.

Manuel Gidinho was arrested for assault and battery on Manuel Jesus. Jesus was decorated with two lovely black eyes, and bore other marks of persecution.

Ah Chow was hauled in for headless driving.

Kiwiki complained that a wabine named Lol had assaulted him, and the immediate presence of the amazon at the police station was requested.

W. Lupena was arrested on a charge of larceny in the second degree.

Jose, a young Porto Rican, is a bold, appearances do not mislead, a bold, had burglar. Mounted Patrolman

Gumpher noticed the fellow at Moanalua yesterday, and not liking his looks, watched him. He was seen to enter a dwelling house from which the inmates were absent, and after a while to make his exit. Gumpher accosted him, and after a brief confab, placed him under arrest on a charge of burglary.

W. Pahu, Kealakai and Cyrus Kalliana, three hoodlums from the upper valley of the Nuuanu, got into trouble for an alleged assault on a woman on Sunday night near the brickyards. The trio is said to have set on a young native woman and beaten her so shamefully that she has been under the tapa ever since.

Archie Jackson and D. McFee, while under the influence of liquor, played a chancy chase around the face of Che Sang, who, as his name indicates, is neither of Irish or Dutch descent.

Messrs. Jackson and McFee spent the evening in a well-ventilated, mosquito-proof cell.

A quartet of drunks topped off the motley collection. Among them was a blue jacket, who was discovered by Chester Doyle lying in a state of stupor across the trolley car tracks. He was very drunk, and Doyle undoubtedly robbed the fender of the next car of a job.

The Amy Turner arrived at Hilo on Tuesday, being seventeen days out from San Francisco. She had some trouble while loading at that port because of the strike. Mrs. Warland, Miss Warland, Mrs. J. G. Ward, W. Ward, wife and three children, came over on her as passengers.

HEAVY GUN SHAM FIGHT

National Guard In Big Practice Camp.

PRACTICE in battle with small arms and artillery will be the fall maneuver which is laid out for the First Regiment of the National Guard of the Territory. The species of sham battle which is to be used as the basis of the outing of the troops, will be a new one, and will be more elaborate than any other which ever was given here.

The sham battle will be against an entrenched foe, there being representations of men standing, kneeling and lying in trenches, placed in an advantageous position, and the attack of the army, of which the various companies of the regiment will be the component parts, will be made according to the rules of such assaults. While there has been no actual decision made as to time or place, it is now expected that the outing of the troops will be taken November 2nd and 3rd; and that the place chosen will be Nanakuli valley near Waianae. Final choice will be made Sunday, when Col. Jones, Lt.-Col. McCarthy and others of the regiment will visit the proposed field of battle for the final consideration.

There are many considerations which enter into the proposition. Not the least is the matter of the cost of the transportation of the men and the supplies to the place chosen for the site of the camp. This will include as well the supply of horses for the handling of the guns and the pieces themselves, which cost something in the way of transportation. With the small appropriation at the command of the regiment it is necessary that all these matters be given full and careful consideration and that any decision that is made shall be in the light of what is to pay.

The plan for the camp will be to make it a holiday turnout. Thus the men will be taken down to the site of the camp on trains on Saturday afternoon, in time to permit of all the necessary duties being performed before the coming of the night. Everything will be in readiness for the soldiers. There will have been squads of men at work preparing the tents, the company streets and the necessary accessories for the camp, the company streets, the company streets, the company streets.

The entire camp will be under canvas. In addition the squads will have prepared the enemy, in the shape of the fortifications, and the figures of the supposed defenders. For this purpose there will be placed dummies in all the positions of defenders of trenches. There will be some slight rifle pits, and the whole will be so placed as to make it a natural defensive position.

The reason for the proposed choice of the Nanakuli valley is that in it there is nothing but a few cattle which might suffer from the bursting of shells or the scattering fire. At the same time the high cliffs all about the valley offer a chance for observers to keep behind the work of the fire. The plan will be to have the army move up the valley in force, stopping at various distances for the purpose of unlimbering and firing upon the fortification. This will give to the men and officers alike practice in computing distances and firing at elevations. There will be then a supporting fire from the companies which will be unmounted, so that there will be present in the sham battle every arm of the service except the cavalry, which from the very situation of the enemy would be impossible of use.

The plan of the commanding officers now is to take for use the practice of the men the Driggs-Schroeder nine pounder guns. These are the heaviest pieces in the local armament, and are magnificent arms, the only possible reason why they may not be taken being the fact that their great weight may make them too unwieldy. The second pieces are the Hotchkiss two pounders, and these are sure to be in the armament of the attacking force. The Maxims and Gatlings will not be taken with the regiment as the intention is rather to gauge the accuracy and results of longer range fire than is obtainable with the rapid fire small guns. There is on hand an amount of ammunition for all these pieces, and the practice fight will be full of noise and smoke.

It is the intention to ask the officers of the regular artillery here to be of the party and to judge the results of the fire. There is to be a whole day given to the battle which will be waged among a grove of algaroba trees, the camp being broken and the return to the city made on Sunday evening, so that the men of the regiment will not be away from their labors more than a part of Saturday.

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THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitated my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

KOMEL

Is steadily growing in favor among people who appreciate good things, and is rapidly becoming the favorite family drink.

CARBONATED BY THE CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., (Limited)

Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii. Office and Works, 601 Fort and Allen Streets.

Telephone No. 71 Main. Soda Water, etc., delivered free to all parts of the city. Island orders solicited.

JEWELS

The big freighter Oregonian has just brought us a large shipment of our well known "Jewel" Stoves and Ranges, making our stock complete in twenty-nine different styles.

Jewel Stoves for wood, all sizes.
Jewel Ranges for wood, all sizes.
Jewel Stoves for coal, all sizes.
Jewel Ranges for coal, all sizes.

A number of each kind are fitted with our new special hot water coils, ready to be connected to the boiler.

We make a specialty of this work, which we perform in an up-to-date manner, at a reasonable cost.

Hot water can be obtained in a few minutes after starting the fire, by using our method.

We carry all the parts for our stoves and ranges, enabling us to replace any breakage or loss caused by accident, or wear or tear.

These celebrated Jewel Stoves and Ranges are made from the very best material, and are constructed on scientific principles, thereby obtaining the greatest amount of heat from the least amount of fuel.

We deliver to any part of the city, set up the stove, and connect to the chimney, free of charge (boiler connections extra), and guarantee our work in every respect.

If you purchase from us, we will make a liberal allowance for your old wood or coal stove, regardless of the kind.

Call and inspect our samples on the second floor (House Furnishing Department), and be convinced that you can get the best at a reasonable price.

P. S.—The S. S. Californian, due here in two weeks, will bring us a very large shipment of our celebrated Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Boxes. Refrigerators at \$10.50 and upwards, and Ice Boxes at \$7.50 and upwards, made of hard wood and elegantly polished. It will pay you to wait, as you will save money by buying a Gurney, as they use less ice than any Refrigerator made.

W. W. Dimond & Co., LIMITED.

Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

53-55-57 King St., Honolulu. Store open from 7:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. Saturdays included.

Bullets Were Not Poisoned.

RUFFALO, Sept. 27.—The examination by chemists of the bullets which caused the death of President McKinley, shows no trace of poison. It is rumored that the foreign member of the Tammany syndicate, who has been in town well on his return to London, recommended that tammy fatter be cut to 24 cents.

HUELO IS NOW AWAKE

The Arrival of the Claudine is the Cause.

MAUI, Oct. 2.—Huelo, which has been a sleep-hollow of a place since the abandonment of the plantation several years ago, is waking up from its slumber. It has a steamer now! Quite a large crowd of Hawaiians were present at the landing upon the arrival of the Claudine last Wednesday. The steamer brought some boilers, a clarifier and other mill machinery, which though delayed several months by the strike in San Francisco, had at length arrived in Honolulu. The steamer will now call in at Huelo regularly, having recently made a five-year contract to convey the sugar of the Maui Sugar Company to Honolulu. The framework of the little corrugated iron mill is all up, and the engine room is walled in. The machinery is being gradually placed in position, the foundation for it having been completed some time ago. The mill building is situated in the hollow near the landing, and as Huelo has an abundance of water, it will be a very easy matter to flume the cane. W. H. King, of Wailuku, has the contract for constructing the mill building.

FOREST BURNER HELD.

George Elbert (or Albert), whom the sheriff holds in durance at Wailuku, will probably soon be brought to trial for setting fires on the government lands at Wailuku, back of Keahe. The residents in that vicinity seem to believe that they have a perfect right to burn off government lands, and the place where Elbert admits he set the fire is in the midst of the forest, two miles mauka of the ditch. If this fire had not been stopped, a burning similar to that of Hamakua, Hawaii, would have taken place. So there is a disposition to make an example of some of these careless people. Elbert is a cranky fellow, and a full-blooded Hawaiian, whose native name is Keahonui.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Fire Claims Commissioners at Wailuku have had their time fully taken up by claimants since the 2d. Quite a large number of Chinese and Japanese lost property at Kahului in plague times.

On Sunday, the 13th, Dr. E. G. Beckwith will probably preach a sermon in memory of President McKinley.

By January 1, 1902, the line of steamships between San Francisco, Honolulu and Kahului will be running. Alexander & Baldwin are the Kahului agents. The steamers will take passengers.

Dr. W. D. Baldwin today departs for the Coast, after several months visit at Haiku.

Large tanks are soon to be set up, probably at Kahului, and pipe-lines established between the main tanks and Spreckelsville, Hamakua, Paia and Kihui. This system is for the purpose of supplying the crude petroleum for fuel to the various plantations.

The regular island convention for Maui teachers will take place the Friday after Thanksgiving Day, at Maunaloa Seminary, Paia. Miss Mosser and Mr. F. P. Rosecrans have charge of the program.

There are some cases of whooping cough in Kula.

Uluapalaka is having frequent rains. Miss Coolidge, one of the new teachers at Maunaloa, is a great addition to the Paia Foreign Church choir.

During September 29th Miss Dowdie, of Makawao, was thrown from her horse and quite seriously hurt. Her left arm was broken just below the shoulder. Dr. W. F. McKinley and Dr. W. D. Baldwin were summoned.

During the afternoon of the 4th the Ladies' Reading Club of Makawao met at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia.

On the 2d, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Nicol returned to Hamakua, after a trip of several months to Scotland.

During the week James Kirkland, manager of the Kahului store, returned from a business visit to San Francisco. Weather—The drought continues.

THE SEARCH FOR CARTER'S PLUNDER

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Government officials, says the Chronicle, have learned that \$400,000, said to be a part of the money embezzled by Oberlin M. Carter, now serving a five-year sentence at the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary, have recently been taken from Chicago deposits to some eastern city, and that secret service men have gone to the place to seize the funds.

Last week government authorities located \$200,000 in cash and securities in a safely deposited vault at Huntington, W. Va., and during July real estate worth \$100,000 conveyed by Carter to a brother and uncle, was impounded by appointment of receivers. The present location of the \$400,000, which consists of cash and securities, has not been made public.

Marion Erwin, special Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who came here to file proceedings against former Captain Carter to recover part of the booty, is expected to follow up information as to the whereabouts of the \$400,000, which he stated he found had been on deposit in Chicago until recently.

United States District Attorney So. Bethen and Lawyer M. H. Whitney, local receiver in the case, in speaking about the matter, said it was expected all the stolen funds would be found in a short time.

At this time there are regular lines of first-class steamships have been established between New York and Maui. The Hawaiian Mail, New Bedford, Mass., is expected to leave for the same place. The regular line between San Francisco and Honolulu, under way, ships are expected to leave for the Gulf of Mexico. The carriers of the various lines between the United States and the islands of the West Indies have been brought almost to a standstill. Some of the ships have been captured and sent to the Philippines. Saturday Evening Post.

BERSEEN CLOVER AND CAROB BEAN TO GROW IN HAWAII

The cultivation of berseem clover, a product of Egypt, and of the carob bean from Algeria, is to be attempted in the Hawaiian Islands. Carob trees, other than the algaroba variety, are already said to be growing in Honolulu, and if they can be found, will be grafted with the finer product of Algeria, and an attempt made to make the crop of some commercial value.

David G. Fairchild, who visited Honolulu three years ago with Barbour Lathrop, has just returned to Washington from a tour of Egypt, and has brought with him seeds of the clover and sprouts from the Carob trees which he is ready to forward to Jared Smith, chief of the Agricultural Experiment Bureau here, upon application. Mr. Smith was formerly at the head of the bureau in Washington in which Mr. Fairchild was employed, and this, coupled with the fact that Mr. Fairchild made a study of conditions here three years ago, has led him to make the offer that he has, believing that those products could be successfully cultivated in the Islands.

"Mr. Fairchild has just come back from Egypt," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "and has brought with him a quantity of berseem clover. He writes that he is willing to send me some if I can place it to good advantage. Berseem clover is the best, and the principal forage crop of Egypt. The seed must be sown on rich and well irrigated lands. It is sown in November, and the first cutting is made within fifty days. It can be cut several times, and ripens rapidly in warm weather. I expect to get enough

THE HAWAII MOSQUITOES

The following is from the Washington Star:

In connection with that world-wide topic of present interest, mosquitoes, it is usual to regard New Jersey as their most cherished habitat, but any one who has spent a week or two in Honolulu will be inclined to dispute that conclusion.

While in New Jersey during the summer months the night's rest is sure to be disturbed by the music and various attentions of this tireless pest, in Honolulu, both by day and by night, at all seasons of the year, life is made miserable by their attacks. In the daytime a species somewhat light in color, and both males and females, wearing striped pantaloons, infest the gardens and verandas. This army is relieved at sundown by another variety, as common in aspect as the night in which they commit their deeds of darkness, and who defy net-proof rooms and all known exterminators.

The reason given why Honolulu is particularly plagued with mosquitoes is that owing to its natural situation, overlooked by lofty hills, the trade winds that otherwise would carry them out to sea, sweep them above the city, leaving them to increase rapidly in number. Be this as it may, Honolulu, a little paradise in other respects, has been so troubled by mosquitoes that to exterminate them and other noxious insects the authorities, in an unlucky hour, were persuaded to import the mynah bird from India.

In his native land the mynah bird bore the highest reputation for many desirable qualities, to which he added a persistent warfare against pernicious insects, but after a short residence in the Islands, when a sufficient time had elapsed to enable him to get a grim grip with both his yellow feet on the palm boughs and take a good look over the situation, the climate or some other cause seemed entirely to change his disposition. Instead of setting to work to rid the Islands of mosquitoes, he was so charmed with his new surroundings, which he found exactly suited to the requirements of the mynah bird, that he straightway proceeded either to kill or drive out to sea all the beautiful native birds for which the Islands were celebrated—in fact, to assume the ownership of the whole of Hawaii as far as birddom was concerned.

It was still fervently hoped that when this brigandage was accomplished he would take up the business for which his services had been enlisted, but whether the Hawaiian mosquitoes have a different flavor from those of Madras and are unpalatable to the taste of the mynah bird is not known, only he soon made it plain that he infinitely preferred grain and bananas, and in addition to their destruction, he has so multiplied in number on this diet that you may now see his shiny black coat, with the white-tipped wings, and hear his impudent call from one of the Islands to the other. The fact that among the personal accomplishments of this peculiar bird is a talent for mimicking the human voice and learning many curious tricks, is not regarded in the Islands as compensation for his total failure to carry out the obligations for which he was brought to those shores, and for his infamous treatment of the native birds. What to do with the mynah bird is a question which has now entirely superseded that of how to get rid of the mosquitoes.

Japanese Ship Subsidies.

Japan was not slow to imitate certain European nations in the adoption of the subsidy system, and to all appearances has like Germany, obtained something for her money. Companies are, however, somewhat difficult, because the Japanese companies which receive subsidies are under an obligation, if required to carry mails, and no portion of the payment is specially earmarked as being in recognition of that service.

For the Hongkong and San Francisco line, which carries second in importance a payment of something like \$100,000 pounds is annually authorized. The contract awarded in this case is for a service of at least every four weeks with three elements of at least 600 tons gross and a maximum speed of 15 knots.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE.

I believe I saved my (nine-year-old) boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. M. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis., U. S. A. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited, and in a short time he was all right." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Borden, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

seed for sowing from a quarter to half an acre of land, and intend to place it all in one place. Rice or taro land is the best for growing the clover, and the seed will be placed with some good party who is willing to try the experiment. Berseem clover is a good crop to try, but it needs rich soil, and it must be well irrigated.

"Mr. Fairchild also brought from Algeria cuttings from the best varieties of the carob bean, and I have already sent for some. I have been told that there already are trees of this species in Honolulu, and I would like very much to learn what they are, so that they might be grafted with the sprouts from the finer varieties. The pods have a commercial value for feed. The bean is eaten by the peasants, and also makes good feed for stock. One tree has a big yield, often from 400 to 500 pounds of pods on a single tree. It is a cultivated plant in the same sense that the orange and apple are cultivated, but requires little care.

"I have ordered cuttings of good varieties which will be grafted with the trees here, if I can find them. Carob beans to the value of \$100,000 are annually imported at New York, and are used considerably as a surrogate in the brewing of beer. The bean is extensively cultivated in Sicily, Algeria, Turkey, Greece, and Austria, and is said to be very remunerative. A tree pays about five dollars per annum. There is no reason why the carob bean should not be cultivated with profit in the Islands. I will have plenty of seeds, but it requires a year or two to get sprouts big enough to graft."

TROUBLES OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

Anglican churchmen have a greater knack of airing their grievances before the general public than any other body religious, moral or political. By their peculiar display of their inward relationship, the churchmen of Honolulu have made the outside world believe that they are in a parlous state, and now some of them have come to believe it themselves. The profession of Christianity needs much outward demonstration, so that it is quite natural to expect some inward grace, but it is not altogether sympathetic to expect too much within the church retains so great an admixture of the human element. It is not what churchmen are, it is what they aspire to be.

The church holds out a lofty ideal for its members to aspire to. Unfortunately churchmen have lowered the standard, so that the height is lost, and they do not reach even their own standard. Religion, which demands the life, the soul, the all of mankind, occupies but a small space in their life. With the churchman his church is only esteemed on a par with any of his other societies, sometimes not so high. The time he devotes to public worship—by which the strength of his adherence is noted and reckoned—is the least possible, while the church demands from him morning and evening prayers throughout the year. He sometimes carries his pocketbook with his prayer-book, but his offerings are not always a tithe of all he possesses. Yet he expects his church to be the best, in the land, and talks about it being asleep, and gives cause to the local papers to ventilate imaginary troubles, bordering on disruption. If there are more than one or two real grievances in the church, we should very much like to know their nature, especially if it is in our power individually to alleviate or remove them.

We have just returned from a very minute inspection of matters pertaining to the church in the great world, and the only feeling we cherish is relief that the church in Hawaii is free from so many of the evils which afflict the church abroad. Here there are no religious troubles, though it is not the fault of some ill-natured weak-kneed Christians that some were not created. For instance, no precious time is wasted on ritual discussions. No parish is disturbed by vagaries of either clergy or laity. There is no heartrending heresy dividing families. The little schism which exists in the outskirts of the city of Honolulu could be healed in five minutes. There is no fearful depression, no want of funds to carry out works of charity. No clergymen are led to bed to dream of elopement acts, or wakes up with a load of debt on his mind. If there are any personal enemies now existing, they are very quiet. The pitiful and silly political shunning and cutting did disturb the church for a time, but the innate bonhomie of the Honolulu atmosphere soon returned. Consequently we think the church in Hawaii can hold its own, and has cause to be grateful that God has prospered it so much, in spite of other difficulties which, no doubt, are good for us, and will be removed when no longer needed.

Maui Wants a Preserve.

There is but one thing for the people of Maui to do, and that is to stand to the back of David Haughton in his demand that a preserve be established on Maui. The government owns large areas of timber land, or land which may be made timber land, entirely around Haleakala, and reaching far below the timber line almost to the summit. Such of this land as is not under lease should at once be strongly fenced and not a hoof of cattle or horse or any other live stock allowed to enter such enclosures. The government has other large tracts in the same area under lease which will soon expire. These lands should never again be leased, but should be fenced and treated as above suggested. These lands, properly protected against the ravages of stock, would with but assistance, soon reforest themselves with forests which would not only insure a more general rainfall, but which would also eventually become a source of revenue to the government from the sale of surplus timber. Stand by Haughton and let us protect our forests.

Lionel Stange, well known in the west under the name of Wasservogel and Waterhouse, has been arrested in New York for using the name of Homer Davenport for swindling purposes.

CUPID AND HIS PETS

Department Rules They May Stay.

Prince Cupid's pets sent to Honolulu from Australia may remain in the islands, and the bond upon which they are now held in custody by him will be exonerated. In a letter received Saturday by Jared Smith from Washington, the desired permission is given, though the Department of Agriculture intends to discourage the importation of all animals or birds likely to be liberated, and refers particularly to the "California linnet or house-finch, the English sparrow, rabbits and other rodents."

The English sparrow is already in the islands, as is also the rabbit, and consequently they cannot be sent out again, but any further attempt to bring in rabbits or animals of that nature will be promptly stopped.

The opinion in reference to these questions was written by Dr. T. S. Palmer, assistant chief of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In his letter he suggests that consignments of birds and animals which are to be kept in captivity may be admitted and on this ruling, the later consignments of Prince Cupid of kangaroos will also be released from bond, also the laughing jackasses sent to Fred Wundenberg. In case of doubt regarding the admission of birds and animals, which may come within the provisions of the act, Dr. Palmer advises that Henry W. Henshaw be consulted, and that his advice be followed by Mr. Smith. Mr. Henshaw was formerly chief of ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Palmer highly compliments him, stating that he has a wide knowledge of such matters, and that it will be safe to follow his recommendations. Mr. Henshaw is now at Hilo.

The following extract taken from the letter received Saturday refers to the importation of birds and animals:

"The fifteen weaver birds and the two tree kangaroos to which you refer can be admitted without much danger. In general I would suggest that you admit consignments of birds which are to be kept in captivity, as well as animals intended only for exhibition purposes. So far as possible importers should be discouraged from bringing in birds or animals which are likely to be liberated—especially the California linnet or house-finch, the English sparrow, rabbits and other rodents. It may not be feasible under the present law to re-export or destroy these species, when imported from San Francisco or other Pacific ports, so they should be kept out if possible, as there is more danger in their introduction than in that of many species from the Orient and Australia."

THE AMERICAN GIRL

Is She Losing the Beauty That Was Once a National Boast?

Bright eyes, rosy cheeks, an elastic step and a good appetite are the birthright of every American girl. These are the conditions that denote perfect health. But, unfortunately, every day are seen girls with pale, sallow complexions, languid, round shouldered and listless, and the question is often asked whether the woman of today has lost the healthy beauty which was once a national characteristic. One of the most common afflictions of womanhood is anaemia, a watery condition of the blood. This causes untold misery and often leads to other and even more serious diseases. It can be cured, however, as the following interview in the Harrisburg Star-Independent will show: Miss Annie L. Reel, of No. 910 Green street, Harrisburg, Pa., who has been a sufferer from this trouble, in answer to a reporter's question, said:

"Yes, I am entirely well now but I was a very sick girl. About five years ago I had an unnatural craving for highly seasoned food and after that I was afflicted with headache and my heart would beat about twice as fast as it should. My limbs got so weak that I had to rest on every step when going up stairs. The color of my skin was like that of a dead person. My limbs and, in fact, my whole body would swell at times. The doctor who treated me said my complaint was anaemia.

"The doctor told me if I had let the disease go a few weeks longer I would have had dropsy. I was under his care for several weeks but with little change for the better."

"How then were you so completely restored to health?" asked the reporter. "I had been sick for two months when I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In about a week I was feeling better. The headache left me and I began to get stronger. I took the pills for six weeks and by the time they were over I was cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, cerebral neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the afflictions of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness. At all dealers or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 60 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50.

General Echaveitia, Commander of the Venezuelan Embassy, is reported to have been captured and shot by the Colombian General Hernandez, also reported to be a captive of the Colombians.



Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages. Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles. When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co. TELEPHONE 121.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,500-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 3 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS. Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same. This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Kahului wharf, Maui.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted. Keakakua, Hawaii, September 23, 1901. E. C. GREENWELL.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

If President Roosevelt carries a gun for anarchists it may not be necessary to pass any laws to keep them out of the country.

The fact that President Roosevelt is carrying out McKinley's policy to the letter, gives scant encouragement to the anti-Dole plotters.

There is so much trolley talk in the air that Honoluluans begin to wonder if, in the long run, they will have any driving streets left.

Perhaps Mr. Krueger will visit the United States after all, now that the country has a descendant of the New Amsterdam Boers in the Presidency.

With a cable to San Francisco the news of the world, copiously drawn upon and clearly presented, will be a daily feature of Hawaii's favorite journal.

Admiral Cervera was beaten badly enough at Santiago but of the three flag officers engaged he has had the easiest time with the American public since.

There have been none of the law veratious delays in the case of Cervera. He has been railroaded to a death sentence with a speed and at the same time a propriety which has redeemed New York court procedure from many a past disgrace. The country has been spared another nightmare like the trial of Guiteau, for which it is visibly grateful.

It appears from Mr. Swanzy's statement that the planters have not contracted for 25,000 Porto Ricans as a New Orleans press dispatch announces, but that they intend to keep on bringing these people so long as they will come. Perhaps 25,000 may ultimately arrive. In that event our Latin population will be a remarkably strong element in Hawaiian affairs, the Portuguese being numerous already.

The method of selecting jurors in Judge Estee's court is the one which the Advertiser has been urging ever since the notorious Humphreys began to pack juries for the jurors of people he could not control or had reason to dislike. Judge Estee's method of selection is by lot. It is the only one that is either American or fair, and the quicker all the judges adopt it the sooner the time will come when law, in this Territory, will be synonymous with justice.

The probable nomination of Roosevelt in 1904, means that David B. Hill will stand the best chance on the other side. The game will be to pit one New Yorker against another. Such a contest would be a battle of the giants, for there is no discounting the high ability of Hill and the affection of the Democratic party for him. At Kansas City last year his presence among the convention delegates brought out a prolonged tumult of enthusiasm which alarmed the Bryan managers.

The exercises at Oahu College yesterday were impressive and full of promise. The encouraging fact about them was not more the visible presence of a fine new structure as the loyalty to the needs of the college of men who have it within their power to make the institution live up to its opportunities. The best asset any school can have, aside from its character, is a large body of earnest, rich and generous friends. With this possession Oahu College is now endowed, and it is therefore sure, with good management, of becoming more and more of a helpful and inspiring force in the moral and intellectual life of the Territory.

It is not true as a writer in the Washington Star affirms that the day mosquito is a serious pest in Hawaii. The insect is rarely seen except around deeply embowered homes and in the midst of jungles. The modern house reasonably open to the sun and air, knows nothing of the day mosquito, nor do stores and offices. As to the night mosquito its name is legion but if recollection serves the mosquito of the New Jersey Islands and of marshy tracts generally on the Atlantic seaboard, is larger and more voracious. One is not poisoned here as in the East by mosquito bites and as for the anopheles, the disease-carrying insect the species is unknown in Hawaii.

The Examiner contains a letter under a Honolulu date which gives a most sensational account of the Hamakua fire and the results to sugar estates in the neighborhood. The Examiner, on the other hand, quotes a letter which has advice "received after the closing of the ordinary mails," about a fire in the district where the fire was under way. Both stories undoubtedly are the work of stock-jobbers and representing the bear and the other the bull movement in the sugar trade. If the San Francisco papers want the truth about Hawaiian business matters they will do well to quote no "private advice" of brokers and will compare any sensational news they may get from here with the matter-of-fact reports regularly made to such responsible San Francisco houses as Williams, Diamond & Co. and Wells & Co.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN YOUTH.

In one of the essays read at the Mothers' and Teachers' meeting yesterday it was said that too much religious training in early childhood is not productive of good results in after life. Of course too much of anything is logically more than is good to have, but assuming the thought to be that young children may be alienated from the practice of religion by having it made an irksome and continuous task, we want to give it our full faith. When one gets at the truth in the old saw about the worldliness of minister's sons and deacon's daughters—truth which takes note of all the exceptions that prove the rule—he comes to the point made in the essay. The late Robert J. Ingersoll always said that it was the everlasting religious drill in the home of his father, a clergyman, which roused his hostility to the body of doctrine and set him thinking on critical lines. There is, to be sure, another view of this phenomenon. "The Spectator," he of The Outlook, suggests, in his essay on Heredity, that the qualities most developed by the parents are used up or so weakened by use that they cannot be transmitted and that the youngsters only inherit the qualities which the parents have neglected or repressed. Thus the offspring of very religious persons derives no religious instincts; and instead succeeds to the worldly inclinations which the father and mother, in their lifelong efforts to be good, have avoided, held in check or concealed. But all this raises a psychological query that need not be pursued into the mists. The question is whether, irrespective of parentage and heredity, it may not be possible to so disgust a child with church and Sunday School and religious admonition and discipline at home as to make him a non-religious person in after life.

A vision rises out of the distant past. Ten boys in a village of nine hundred people and six churches, boys of New England ancestry and uncommonly religious parents, were early "dedicated to God." On Sundays they were washed as clean as hot water and castile soap could make them, dressed in their decorous best and taken to church. For each one there had been a meager breakfast, a table grace and family prayers beforehand, at the church there was an interminable sermon, not a line of which the poor lad understood, and some droning music that added to his uneasiness. After church he was solemnly escorted home, his tight shoes creaking under his furtive footsteps and given a piece of something cold for lunch. Soon he went back to Sunday school which lasted an hour and a half and which involved, among other items of unhappiness, the deposit of a valued penny in a wooden box for the "support of the missions in the Sandwich Islands." The afternoon seemed everlasting but an evening praise service with a sermon attachment was to come, and it was nearly nine o'clock before the luckless lad found himself in bed. Was it any wonder that, after a few years, the ringing of church bells became an intolerable clamor to him from which he escaped in the direction of the woods and streams?

But religion was not alone for Sunday. In that village it was for every day. It darkened all the gladness of the week, it kept the lad from the circus and gave him the donation party instead; it exposed him to the good advice of every old woman of either sex, the horror of having to be a minister instead of a warrior when he grew up, permeated his meager essays at joy—a minister indeed! one of those poor, meek creatures he used to see in shabby coat and fixed smile who was humbly thankful when his congregation gave him a pound party. But the lad never dared complain of the prospect, because the domestic constables of the time brooked no intolerance of the religious life. They were Hebraic in their severity. The boy had to take his medicine—but he stopped taking it forever as soon as he became a free agent.

Now there were ten lads who should have grown up to succeed their fathers in the church. "Train up a boy in the way he should go," quoted the Sunday School Superintendent, "and when he is old he will not depart from it." But all these did. Of the survivors not one is even a church-goer. One hates the sound of a hymn tune another finds that the noble precepts of Scripture became meaningless to him in youth by constant repetition and they awake no interest in him now. One became a drunken tramp, another a showman, another a rather brazen drummer. Some succeeded in reaching high places, but they did not mount to them by way of the pulpit steps. Today there are none of the ten in the old church but there are some noble men there who never in their youth knew anything about religion. They went to it because it offered such inviting contrasts to their own hard past at home. The son of a failed farmer became a minister. The son of the village sot is now the principal of a great school and a faithful church-going man. A boy who drove away past the church when the bells were tolling the immediate hour of service is a village father now and a deacon in some Congregational to the core and the parent of girls in the Sunday school. These ultimate professors of the faith were fortunate in that religion was not made distasteful to them when they were boys. Verging on man's estate with maturing minds they were attracted to it at first because it was a something new and different and finally because it appealed to the ripened judgments and the accepted consciences. And there you are. What is the moral? Oh we leave that to the courts.

CHANCE TO DEVELOP WATER.

There is no reason why if the proposed advocate which was after a license to develop water rights in the Kihuna and Hamakua districts really wants to get into the irrigation business that it should delay until Congress acts upon land laws. The fact that there is a tremendous supply of water in the Waipio gulch that it has a great fall and also that the Bishop Estate would rather have a company to develop it than do the work itself should engage

the attention of the minded men of the syndicate. It might not appeal to promoters with so much force.

The estimate of the amount of water in the Waipio gulch is without doubt a conservative one, as there is no record that there ever was a season when the stream in the gulch was not fairly full. This being the case the problem seems to be one involving the carriage of this water. The engineers who talked of high suspension of pipes in the transportation of water from the high table lands across deep gulches, should see in the carrying of water from grades high up the canyon, a feat of less hazard, owing to the fact that there is always a hill side against which the lines might be anchored.

It would be an inestimable boon for the plantations if there could be found a means of getting water upon the lands of the Hamakua district. On both sides of it are streams which have sufficient capacity to prevent the lands from becoming parched and dry. Either from the Hilo district or from the Waipio and its adjacent territory, there might easily come enough water to prevent a reenactment of the scenes of this past summer. The inquiry of the Bishop Estate will tend to make this end more easy of attainment and any responsible company which wants to invest in the mere matter of supplying water to the users on the high lands, may have a chance of bidding, if the reports prove to be correct.

AMERICANIZING THE ISLANDS.

Under the title "Hawaiian Islands Come High but are Worth the Price," we find the following article in print over the signature of W. P. Maciennan of the U. S. Treasury Department.

From what I saw, the Hawaiian Islands will cost the United States a vast sum of money before they are completely Americanized. American institutions, while making rapid inroads, are not yet as thoroughly established as they might be. But of course it requires time for such developments, and altogether the progress made in this direction is satisfactory. While Hawaii will cost this government a great amount of money, there is everything to lead to the belief that we will receive in return equal benefit in one form or another as an inevitable result.

The sugar raising industry in the Islands is pursued with remarkable profit. It is estimated that some of the plantations there yield an annual gain of 80 per cent, while very few pay their owners less than 20 per cent. This is an enormous rate of profit—so great, in fact, that almost every bit of available land is utilized in sugar raising. The result is that very little territory is left for the production of other necessities.

It is a remarkable but none the less actual fact that almost everything that is used upon the Hawaiian dining table is produced in the United States.

There is a vast amount of bosh talked about the Americanization of these Islands, the term being used by the carpet-baggers here as patriotism was by the men whose employment of it as a "last refuge" drew the sneer of a great Englishman. Nevertheless there were certain things done by Congress in framing the organic law of the Territory which, while not intended to check or repress Americanism, are having precisely that effect.

We refer principally to matters pertaining to the suffrage. This is the only part of the United States where the use of a foreign tongue, to the total exclusion of English, is among the qualifications of the voter. That tongue is Hawaiian. Any one who knows it and no other, may, being sane, unconvicted of crime and of suitable age and sex, cast a vote in this American Territory. Naturally a man who can neither read, write nor understand the English language remains to all intents and purposes a foreigner. The suffrage law as it stands encourages him to remain foreign. He has no political incentive to become American, and he cannot reach that goal until he gets in touch with the language in which American principles are taught. If the object of Congress was to Americanize the Hawaiian then every effort should have been made to induce him to learn the national speech. As it is he was studiously exempted from a requirement, the observance of which would have made him American sooner than anything else.

If Congress will take up this subject in a broad and wise spirit there will be no opposition here from any class of white voters save those adventurers who are trading on the American name for their personal advantage and who hope to ride into power on the backs of Hawaiians who are unable, from their ignorance of English, to know how they are being misused.

A STRENUOUS LIFE.

President Roosevelt wrote an article on Gov. W. H. Taft of the Philippines, in August last, for The Outlook which now appears in the issue of September 21st of that paper.

"Judge Taft combines as very, very few men can combine," says Mr. Roosevelt, "a standard of unflinching rectitude on every point of public duty and a literally dauntless courage and willingness to bear responsibility with knowledge of men and a far-reaching tact and kindliness which enables his great abilities and high principles to be of use in a way that would be impossible were he not thus gifted."

"President McKinley has rendered many great services to the country and not the least has been the clear-sightedness with which he has chosen the best possible public servants to perform the difficult tasks of a large first administration in the island. Such was the service he rendered when he chose Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen and afterward Judge Hunt as governors of Porto Rico, when he chose General Leonard Wood as governor general of Cuba and finally when he made Judge Taft first governor of the Philippines."

Mr. Roosevelt then describes at length the difficulties Judge Taft encountered in trying to establish civil rule and declares that the Tagalog insurrection was kept under way by moral aid it received from certain sources in this country.

"Any action," he said, "of the commission on matters like this and just, was certain to be misrepresented and bitterly attacked here at home by those who for whatever reasons, desired the success of the insurgents."

Mr. Roosevelt then tells of the danger of friction in the Philippines between the

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glansular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Miss Vernon, Waverling, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

military and civil authorities. He continues:

"Fortunately we had at the head of the War Department in Secretary Root a man as thoroughly fit for his post as Governor Taft was for his."

According to Mr. Roosevelt the army has grown more and more efficient under Secretary Root's management. He declares that neither the governor nor the secretary was incapable of understanding the pettiness which makes an official, even in high office, desire to keep official control of some province or public work, not for the sake of the public work, but for the sake of the office.

Mr. Roosevelt declares that the insurrection in the Philippines is due to the fact that the islands are being employed in the government works of the Governor Taft can place them. He adds:

"The statesmen at home, in Congress and out of Congress, can do their best work by following the advice and the lead of the man who is actually on the ground. It is therefore essential that this man should be of the very highest stamp. If inferior men are appointed, and, above all, if the cause of spoliation ever fastens itself upon the administration of our insular dependencies, widespread disaster is sure to follow."

"Gov. Taft," he says, "left a high office and accepted an arduous undertaking in the Philippines, entirely from a sense of duty. But he gladly undertook it; and he is to be considered thrice fortunate. For in this world the one thing supremely worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity, to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which is of vital consequence to the welfare of mankind."

When the President wrote these words in August last, he little dreamed that he himself, was on the eve of facing "one of those opportunities supremely worth having" on a vastly larger scale than he had so generously declared was before Judge Taft.

PEOPLES' BANKS.

There is a saying in Germany, that whoever sets up Raiffeisen (or Peoples' Banks) pulls down the poor houses.

One of the most remarkable evolutions in industrial history within the last half century, throughout Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and France, is the creation of Co-operative or Peoples' Banks. They now number over seven thousand, and have been established in the first instance by philanthropic men who studied the needs of the poorer classes, and led them into a system of self help by which they drive off the usurers, and do their own banking. The stockholders, managers, and financiers of these banks are the farmers, peasants, and small traders. In the year 1896, the transactions of these institutions reached the enormous sum of \$750,000,000, and they are now strong forces in the financial world. Many of them do not loan on the average, over \$10 to a person, and thousands of loans, not amounting to fifty cents each are made.

The principle on which these banks are created is "to organize the credit" of the poor. The small farmer and the small trader is unable to borrow small sums from the regular banks, and is driven to the usurers. In the Peoples' Banks these individuals are united in co-operative associations, their credit is united, their savings are collected, and the members guarantee each others loans, and by this union of forces the banks are able to borrow large sums from the capitalists and regular banks, which are, in turn, lent to the members at low rates of interest. The losses of these banks, in spite of the small financial resources of the members, are insignificant. The loans are generally made on the credit of character, and not on assets. The workingman becomes his own capitalist, and in the communities where the banks are well established, the moral tone of the people is raised and the unconscionable money-lender leaves. Even the saloons are often closed because no drunkard is allowed to join these Associations, they act incidentally as the most effective temperance reformers. They also educate as no one can join unless he can read and write and help in the examination of accounts. In Italy, the priests of the Roman Church say, "these banks do more to make good men than all preaching."

The general method of starting a bank is this, several hundred of the small traders or farmers in a community subscribe to the stock for which they pay on time. The shares are often \$1 each. The stockholders select their own committee of management. Every loan is passed upon by the stockholders in a general meeting. The applicants for loans must state the reasons for asking for them. The business is not left to officers who may make errors. "Is a man industrious and honest?" is the main question. The Association guarantees the loan. The members are helping each other by united action. If a poor woman is industrious she may obtain \$1 with which to buy a pig and for this loan she will pay six per cent interest instead of fifty per cent to a usurer.

These banks, having "organized the credit" of the poor, and having proved their own reliability, obtain large loans on long periods from the capitalists of the great financial centers, and this is loaned to the humble peasant. The bonds of these banks are regarded in Italy as more secure than those of the Government.

The first organizer of these Popular or Co-operative Banks was Schulze-Delitzsch in Germany. He was a philanthropist. His system after it was well established, extended through Germany. Bismarck, fearing that this organization of credit would interfere with the autocracy of the State, opposed them; he even offered Government aid so as to bring them within his control. This was refused on the ground that the central idea of the business was that the people must help themselves, and do their own thinking. By the year 1892, over four thousand of these banks were in existence. They are of vast use in aiding the small traders and farmers. At about the same time, Raiffeisen in western Germany started another system of Popular Banks, with the same motive. These have proved to be of inestimable value in "organizing the credit" of the poor. Then Luzzatti took the matter up in Italy. He too, "capitalized" honesty. The Bank of Milan, started on a capital of only several hundred dollars, was so successful that in 1892 its transactions reached \$100,000,000. From Milan, these Popular Banks have gradually extended over Italy and now more than two thousand of them exist. They bring the poor men together, collect their earnings, lend them money, and make each one a brick in a great financial structure of credit, drive off the usurers, and can at any time borrow enormous sums from the capitalists, which moneys are loaned out in small amounts to the members of the Associations. It is estimated that out of \$39 of these banks, only eighteen per cent of the members are "rich" and eighty-two per cent are "poor." In 1892 the loans of the Rural Banks amounted to over \$200,000,000. In many of them, the surplus earnings are not divided but are used as additional capital and for charitable purposes. They are not intended to be money making institutions, but though they take only small rates of interest, usually six per cent, they do accumulate considerable surplus.

These banks have become such moral forces, the Church of Rome has taken up the matter, and encourages the priests to organize them in their parishes, on the ground that if the people are aided to better their material conditions this will make them friendly to the Church. The "Small Credit Bank of Bargamasco" advanced in three years over \$1,500,000 to its members, and did not lose a cent. In addition to these banks are the "Casse Rurali," which provide for another class of the poor. Dr. Wallenberg started them in 1852. Members of the Associations must be able to read and write their own names. So the peasants learn to read and write in order to become members. Every loan must be promptly paid. A drunkard must reform in order to join and borrow a little money with which to buy a calf or some chickens. A considerable part of Italy is now occupied by the Popular Banks and the Casse Rurali societies, and they are all managed by the people themselves, and at a small expense. It is said that Italy will be slowly regenerated through these institutions.

In Belgium there are twenty-three of these banks, and their loans reach \$50,000,000 a year. That of Verriers has 2,995 members, made up of little traders, who wish small loans. The Mutual Bank of Ghent loans over \$2,000,000 annually and loses nothing.

This movement has extended to Switzerland. The rich and the poor are treated alike. A watchmaker borrows in order to complete a few watches and the shepherd gets a loan for the purchase of goats. The "Schweizerische Volksbank" in 1895 loaned over \$30,000,000.

In France co-operative banking is in a backward state. Napoleon III tried to create them with State money, but the people were afraid of him. The French lack confidence in themselves. The peasants are ignorant and most conservative. Several of the Popular Banks have been established in Paris and in the provinces. M. Jules Simon's words are that "the greatest banker in the world is he who disposes of the mite of the poor."

Henry W. Wolf is the author of a large and valuable book on the subject of Popular Banks. In it he has gathered an immense amount of data on the matter. He declares that though the "organizing of the credit of the poor men" has already effected the distribution of \$750,000,000 yearly, the moral effect of leading the people up to self help is of much greater consequence than the financial advantages. "It means," he says, "a wholesale mobilization of productive forces, fuller satisfaction to the toiler without the additional taxation of any one, diminution of want, a diffusion of prosperity, to a very great extent the disappearance of economic strife, education, elevation, the making of the entire community richer, happier and better."

This system of banking is not suitable to the people of the United States at present. The poorer classes are not permanent, the laborer is too speculative. The small trader is also ready to take large chances and the tendency would be with such a system, to obtain excessive loans and ruin the banks. When our population becomes stable, every member of the community who is industrious and honest will be a member of some Co-operative Banking association and will obtain whatever financial aid he may in reason need.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

A LABOR INVASION

25,000 Porto Ricans Intended for Hawaii.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 20.—F. J. Mendura, representative of the Hawaiian sugar planters, who arrived here today to take charge of the shipment of Porto Ricans to Honolulu to work on the sugar plantations, says that they have proved such satisfactory laborers and are so well pleased with their new home that the order has been increased to 25,000 Porto Ricans. There are already 7,000 of them in Hawaii. If the total number of emigrants desired cannot be obtained from Porto Rico the planters have decided to try Filipinos instead and will begin importing them in large numbers.

"The Planters' Association has not decided upon any definite number of Porto Ricans to import, but will continue to bring them over as long as they are willing to come," said Mr. F. M. Swamy yesterday when questioned in regard to the New Orleans dispatch, published elsewhere, and which gives F. J. Mendura as authority for a statement that 25,000 Porto Ricans would be brought to the Hawaiian Islands.

"I do not know F. J. Mendura, the Planters' Association has an agent in Porto Rico, but not this man. There are several men employed by us to take care of the Porto Ricans between New Orleans and Honolulu, and he may possibly be one of them.

"The statement as far as I know is totally unauthorized. The Planters' Association have not formed any idea as to the number of laborers to be brought here from Porto Rico, and this will depend entirely upon the individual planters and the Porto Ricans themselves.

"The Porto Ricans have been fairly satisfactory. There are some poor ones among them, as can be found in any race, but as a whole I think they are quite satisfactory. A good many of them were weak from lack of food when they came, but their physique is being built up again, under the influence of good and wholesome food.

"I think the statement that there are over seven thousand of them here is a mistake. I do not believe there are that many. About 2,500 men were brought here, and a good many women and children, the total will not exceed 5,000. There are several shipments on the way, and I believe the planters will keep on bringing the Porto Ricans as long as they are willing to come.

"No Filipinos have been brought over yet, and no action towards their importation has been taken by the Planters' Association. We do not know as yet whether the government will allow them to be brought over. The term Filipino embraces a good many different kinds of people, and we do not know what kind of laborers they might make on the sugar plantations."

BRITISH INDUSTRY READY TO FIGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Sir Christopher Furness, the English steel and ship manufacturer, who arrived on the Deutschland, in an interview is quoted as saying:

"I have not come to America to form any steamship companies or make any deals. I have had a number of experts over here visiting the shipyards and steel works. I have their reports, and now England, which is said to hold the idea that an extra output per man in the steel industry is the result of inferior work, is realizing that it is for its best interest to give up the idea of limiting the output per man, and also is beginning to realize that much is to be feared from competition from Germany and principally from America.

"While in America the price of labor is higher, yet the product per man is so much greater that labor really costs less in the United States.

"The threatened American trade and industrial supremacy almost created a panic at first, but we are aware of the fact that we have been driven until our backs are up against the wall, and now we must fight.

"The idea of running steamships loaded with cargo from Chicago to Europe I consider impracticable. The Lachine canal has a depth of only fourteen feet or so, I believe, and ships cannot carry enough freight to make the scheme profitable."

Weather on Hawaii

Purser Leary of the steamer Mauna Oa, reports that no rain has reached Oahu. Kau coast has had fine weather, with a few showers. Honolulu mill has stopped grinding. The steamer Eclipse was passed at Kailua, off Kona. On the home trip fine weather and smooth seas were experienced all through the channels.

have come myself with the idea of improving the manufacture of steel and building of ships in England.

As to the problem of labor unions in

TOPICS OF FOREIGN SPORT TERSELY TOLD

Starter Caldwell is again in the divorce court.

Walter J. Travis, of New York, retains the amateur golf championship.

J. J. Crookes, of San Rafael, broke the amateur golf record by making nine holes in 42.

Jockeys Russell and Holmes have left for Austria.

Stanford freshmen defeated Reid's School in the first football game of the season.

Bobby Walthour rode a mile indoors in 1:32.5, and two miles in 3:06, both new records.

At Cleveland, the stallion John A. McKerron trotted a mile to a wagon in 2:06, establishing a new world's record for amateur drivers. The last quarter was trotted in 0:30.

John Grace, of San Francisco, will act as judge in the American Water-lou meeting in St. Louis.

Frank Kramer rode twenty-five miles in 55:55.5, a world's record in competition. The old record was 1 hour 25 seconds.

Rube Ferns, the welterweight champion, knocked out Frank Erne, the lightweight champion, in nine rounds, at Buffalo.

Jake Gaudaur, ex-champion of the world, wants to row Towne, of England, a championship race on the Thames.

Albert Champion, of France, rode a mile on a motor cycle in 1:26.5, a world's indoor record.

The Chicago team has practically won the American League baseball championship.

The first ten stakes of the California Jockey Club close on October 5th.

James Jeffries put out Joe Kennedy in San Francisco in a round and a half.

The Jeffries-Ruhlin fight takes place in San Francisco on November 15th.

At the Crystal Palace, London, Arthur A. Chase cut the world's cycling record, covering fifty miles in 77 minutes 44 seconds.

Joseph Judd, of New York, broke the world's motor-paced cycle record, going the distance in 1:26 on an eight-lap track.

INCOME LAW MISUNDERSTOOD

"The income tax is coming in in the same proportion as the property tax," said Collector Pratt Saturday. "We get something every day, but the taxes will not begin to come in, in earnest, for probably another month. The taxpayers who have thousands of dollars to pay prefer to keep their money and draw the interest until the day it must be paid, the 15th of November.

"In about twenty cases the penalty of 200 per cent has been added. These were instances where the return seemed false upon its face. Of course if the taxpayer comes in and shows that the false return was made through ignorance, the penalty will not be inflicted.

"In many cases where the return was not true, the penalty was not added, as it had been made through a misunderstanding of the law, and upon the mistake being pointed out it was corrected.

"The one error which was general, and which was in fact the biggest factor in the corrections of the returns, was that referring to 'Sales of Movable property of every description' in Schedule A, and in Schedule B under exemptions. Amounts expended in the purchase or production of movable property mentioned in Schedule A."

"The law intended that only such deductions should be made of stock as was given in the sales of movable property in Schedule A. Instead of that many merchants, especially among the Japanese and Chinese exempted all merchandise purchased during the year, whether it had been sold, and listed in Schedule A or not. Of course in such cases there appeared to be little or no profit, as the stock still on hand was deducted from the receipts upon stock which had been disposed of, and we had no way then to estimate the profits. When the matter was called to the attention of those making the returns it was generally corrected. Aside from that one item, we have had very little trouble in making up the returns.

"Appeals have been taken in a number of cases. They should have been in by October 1st, but I accepted some after that without prejudice, and will get a legal opinion upon the question."

PLAN NEW MEAT MARKET.

Store to Be Opened in the New Auld Block.

As soon as the fittings are put into the store, there will be opened in the Auld block, Emma and Beretania streets, a new meat market. The market will be simply a retail shop, which will draw its supplies from the Metropolitan Meat Company. It is the property of a small hut of practical men in the business.

Dr. J. H. Raymond, of the Kahikini ranch of Maui, is in the city on business connected with the meat trade of the ranch. He said that the absorption of the Rose ranch into the Kahikini was a complete success, and that everything was running in fine shape. There are many plans on foot for the extension of the business, as there is a large demand for the meats taken from the ranch.

Dr. Raymond is perfecting his plans for the piping of the water from the Polipoli spring onto the government land on the other side of the hills, so as to reach all the cattle on that corner of the island. The contract for the pipe will be let soon, and the work of building the reservoirs will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Henderson Grinett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, his wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

September 26.—A. N. Hayselden to E. Keawe, sundry pieces of land, Kahakuloa, Maui. Consideration, \$200.

Tr. James Love to John Emmelhut, lot No. 2, portion of R. P. 36294, Kul. 107, southeast corner of King and Keolu streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,000, and release of certain liens.

List of deeds filed for record October 2, 1901:

First Party Second Party Class

M. P. Robinson et al.—Puna Sugar Company D

October 3—

Akuna and wife—Mew Kee Alias D

October 4—

Emalia and husband—Wong Loy et al., Tr. D

NARROW ESCAPE OF TORPEDO BOAT

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A special officer of the Royal Yacht Club is authority for the statement that the torpedo boat destroyer Quail was within an ace of being sunk by the Ophir in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The occurrence was witnessed by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, who were on deck at the time. The Quail was ordered to come alongside the Ophir and take off despatches from the duke, which were to be cabled or mailed to the King of England.

The Ophir was going at sixteen knots an hour, and the Quail came up at twenty knots, the plan being to take off the bag containing the despatches hung from a boom over the Ophir's side, while both were at full speed. The man failed to get off the bag, and the Quail was drawn toward the Ophir, while the water splashed high between them.

Those on board the Ophir thought it was all up with the little Quail. So close was she to the Ophir that she fouled a rope and her stern was drawn under the bows of the Ophir. The commander ordered full speed ahead, the rope cleared itself, the destroyer got away, and at a 35-knot clip the Quail proceeded to Quebec.

ISLAND HELD BY MOSQUITOES.

Syndicate Buys It to Drive Them Out and Reclaim Property.

CALAIS, Me., Sept. 13.—A syndicate of New York capitalists has purchased Seal Island and next season proposes to make an effort to reclaim it from the mosquitoes which, from farther back than the memory of the oldest inhabitant extends, have remained in undisputed possession of one of the most beautiful spots on the New England coast.

Seal Island is in the open ocean about sixteen miles south of Grand Menan. It is about 300 acres in extent and it has forest, turf, cliffs and fine stretches of white sandy beach. There is excellent fishing off the island and being directly in the track of the steamers it is easily accessible from the mainland.

Near the center of the island is a rocky basin of about half an acre in extent filled with stagnant water. This is fed by a small spring and by the rains and has no apparent outlet, evaporation keeping the water at about the same level in the summer. In this pool are bred swarms of mosquitoes, equal in size and ferocity to the largest and fiercest found on the Southern coast. The pests hold possession of the island and attack all who attempt to land so venomously and in such overwhelming numbers that a stay is impossible.

Natives and those who know the peculiarities of the island give it a wide berth. Occasionally a yachting party lands there, but is speedily repelled. Several attempts have been made to pasture sheep, but the mosquitoes have driven the poor beasts into a frenzy and they have dashed themselves over the cliffs, grazed by the attacks of the insects.

Early in June this year a party in a launches launch which had broken down made a landing on the island for repairs. They were beset by the mosquitoes, and escaped only by standing up to their necks in the water and remaining there for several hours. Then a passing steamer rescued them.

A few weeks ago two Philadelphia men determined to explore the island. They went there prepared with head nets and anti-mosquito lotions, and although badly bitten they succeeded in making a survey of the island. They found that the pool in which the mosquitoes bred was slightly above the sea level and that at one place the retaining wall of the natural reservoir was but a few feet in thickness and a few charges of explosive would demolish this. This will be done early next season, in the hope of draining the pool nearly to the bottom. This would exterminate the mosquitoes and make the island habitable, opening up a property worth thousands of dollars, as it seems an ideal place for a summer resort.

PUT IN NEW FRONT.

Lewers & Cooke Building Will Have a Series of Improvements.

During the general repairs which are being made to the Lewers & Cooke building, made necessary by the recent fire which destroyed the Hall building, the entire front of the structure will be changed. The walls up to the height of the first story have been taken out, and there will be a new front of plate glass and iron put in its place. The work is expected to be complete within the month. Among the other work on the building, is the replacing of the entire third floor, made by the fire. The new show window will give to the building an attractive place for display of rugs and wall paper, in particular. The improvement is made owing to the fact that it is not expected by members of the firm that they will be able to get into their new structure within a year.

Charles Turner, of Stockton, fought a draw with Fred Williams, of San Francisco.

RAIDS BY THE POLICE

Good Night's Work Done by Chillingworth.

A big and successful raid was made Saturday night by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and some of his officers. Mr. Chillingworth had ascertained that the famous Wilel resort was again being run at full blast, so he determined to put an end to the nuisance by summary methods. Approaching from the mauka side, where he was not expected, and posting his men at different places, he surprised the people he was after. His masterly maneuver resulted in the arresting of eight women and five men. They were all put in the patrol wagon and taken to the police station, from which, however, nearly all of them were bailed out very soon after.

The deputy sheriff next visited several of the Chinese gambling dens in Palama. The wily Orientals resort to all kinds of schemes to evade the clutches of the law. Guards are posted, and it is often that the approach of the police is heralded by a sharp whistle, which warns the gamblers of approaching danger. Trap doors are in use, and underground gambling dens are common. At one place the entrance is very ingenious. In a little store facing the street the counter is so arranged that one of its sides can be pushed back, thereby revealing the entrance to the den. The deputy sheriff, however, saw all of their tricks, however, and the Mongolians fear him as they would a devil.

At one place visited the muffled sound of the palika dominoes revealed the presence of gamblers, but when the place was entered the Chinamen, who had evidently been warned, sat quietly smiling "for fun" with smiles that were childlike and bland. Not a cent was in sight, and they were safe for the time.

At another place on the makai side of King street, near the river, Mr. Chillingworth went in with his men, sending some of them around by the back stairs, while he himself, with a couple of men, went up the front stairs and placed himself by the door. The game was going on in a small room in the second story of a three-story house. When the policemen made a dash through the back door pandemonium immediately ensued. The light was overturned, and there was a great clatter of feet, as the gamblers rushed for the windows and doors. Those who went for the doors were turned back or held by the police, but among the ones who took to the window, several succeeded in getting away. As the drop was nearly fifteen feet, it is wonderful that none of them were hurt.

As soon as a candle was lighted everything became quiet at once. Several of the Celestials were making a good feat at sleeping in a couple of beds in the side room, and the real way in which they rubbed their eyes when hailed by the officers, ought to have met with more success than it did, if only for its histrionic merits.

First of all the evidence, a box with the cash and some counters, was secured, and then a chance was given the captives to release themselves by paying bail. Most of them did this, but a few impudently wretches were taken to the police station. Later on, however, these were bailed out by their friends. It is a curious fact that no self-respecting Chinaman can bear to see his fellow Celestial in the captivity of the "foreign devils." The catch had resulted in eleven gamblers.

Lastly, Mr. Chillingworth took a little trip up to Punchbowl to a place on which he has been having his weather eye open for some time. When he came back he had with him a young Porto Rican girl and a hackdriver named Rodriguez. They were both incarcerated, Rodriguez answering to two serious charges. He bailed himself out later.

Upon the whole, Mr. Chillingworth's work on Saturday night must be said to be quite a creditable performance, no fewer than twenty-six arrests being made by him, all told.

NOTES OF SPORT IN HAPPY HILO

Another race is brewing between the yachts Mabel and Flash. Both crafts are now undergoing changes, and when they come out of the carpenter's hands they will each be much speedier than they were in the last race. The Mabel will take on a little more centerboard, and the Flash will have a smoother bottom. The owners of the yachts are both confident of the superior racing qualities of their respective yachts, and from the talks that are put up opinions are about evenly divided as to the result.

There will be racing at Hoolulu Park Saturday afternoon, October 12. A three-eighths mile dash has been scheduled between Bushwhacker and Merrill's Force, and it is probable that two or three other races will be added, making an interesting afternoon of sport. The race between Bushwhacker and Merrill's Force was arranged by Jim O'Rourke and William O'Rourke, and both horses will be backed by big faith. The racing begins at 4 o'clock p. m. The admission fee will be 25 cents.—Herald.

The Kohala Water Scheme.

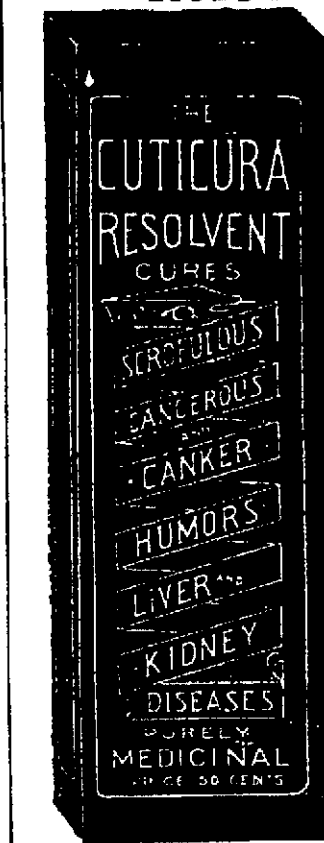
A S. Tuttle and Harold Cuzzan, surveyors for the Bishop estate, have succeeded in reaching the source of Waipio stream, and have cut a trail upon the westward between Hamakua and Kohala. The survey is being made with the purpose of supplying the Bishop estate with water. They estimate a daily supply of the Waipio stream at 500,000 gallons, while lower down the valley the stream runs at a rate of nearly 600,000 gallons per day.

Peggy Ryan, who left California with \$2,000 has returned from eastern race tracks with \$15,000. He will bring home the great distance three-year-old, to California.

General Funston was successfully operated upon for appendicitis.

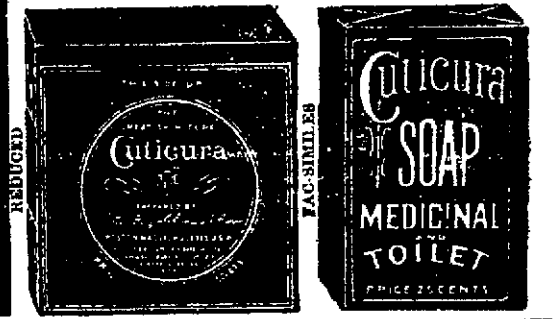
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Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.			FOR SAN FRANCISCO.		
SHIP	DEPT.	DATE	SHIP	DEPT.	DATE
NIPPON MARU	OCT.	12	COPTIC	OCT.	12
AMERICA MARU	OCT.	13	AMERICA MARU	OCT.	13
COPTIC	OCT.	14	PEKING	OCT.	14
AMERICA MARU	OCT.	15	GAILKING	OCT.	15
PEKING	OCT.	16	HONGKONG MARU	NOV.	1
GAILKING	OCT.	17	CHINA	NOV.	1
HONGKONG MARU	NOV.	1	DORIC	NOV.	13
CHINA	NOV.	1	NIPPON MARU	NOV.	13
DORIC	NOV.	13	PERU	NOV.	23
NIPPON MARU	NOV.	13	COPTIC	DEC.	12
PERU	NOV.	23			
COPTIC	DEC.	12			

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

A LABOR INVASION

25,000 Porto Ricans Intended for Hawaii.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 20.—F. J. Mandura, representative of the Hawaiian sugar planters, who arrived here today to take charge of the shipment of Porto Ricans to Honolulu to work on the sugar plantations, says that they have proved such satisfactory laborers and are so well pleased with their new home that the order has been increased to 25,000 Porto Ricans. There are already 7,000 of them in Hawaii. If the total number of emigrants desired cannot be obtained from Porto Rico the planters have decided to try Filipinos instead and will begin importing them in large numbers.

"The Planters' Association has not decided upon any definite number of Porto Ricans to import, but will continue to bring them over as long as they are willing to come," said Mr. F. J. Mandura yesterday when questioned in regard to the New Orleans dispatch, published elsewhere, and which gives F. J. Mandura as authority for a statement that 25,000 Porto Ricans would be brought to the Hawaiian Islands.

"I do not know F. J. Mandura, the Planters' Association has not an agent in Porto Rico, but not this man. There are several men employed by us to take care of the Porto Ricans between New Orleans and Honolulu, and he may possibly be one of them."

"The statement as far as I know is totally unauthorized. The Planters as an association have not formed any idea as to the number of laborers to be brought here from Porto Rico, and this will depend entirely upon the individual planters and the Porto Ricans themselves."

"The Porto Ricans have been fairly satisfactory. There are some poor ones among them, as can be found in any race, but as a whole I think they were quite satisfactory. A good many of them were weak from lack of food when they came, but their physique is being built up again, under the influence of good and wholesome food."

"I think the statement that there are over seven thousand of them here is a mistake. I do not believe there are that many. About 2,500 men were brought here, and a good many women and children, the total will not exceed 5,000. There are several shipments on the way, and I believe the planters will keep on bringing the Porto Ricans as long as they are willing to come."

"No Filipinos have been brought over yet, and no action towards their importation has been taken by the Planters' Association. We do not know as yet whether the government will allow them to be brought over. The term Filipino embraces a good many different kinds of people, and we do not know what kind of laborers they might make on the sugar plantations."

BRITISH INDUSTRY READY TO FIGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Sir Christopher Furness, the English steel and ship manufacturer, who arrived on the Deutschland, in an interview is quoted as saying:

"I have not come to America to form any steamship companies or make any deals. I have had a number of experts over here visiting the shipyards and steel works. I have their reports, and now England, which are said to hold the idea that an extra output per man interferes with competition, labor in England, especially skilled labor, is realizing that it is for its best interest to give up the idea of limiting the output per man, and also is beginning to realize that much is to be feared from competition from Germany and principally from America."

"While in America the price of labor is higher, yet the product per man is so much greater that labor really costs less in the United States."

"The threatened American trade and industrial supremacy almost created a panic at first, but we are aware of the fact that we have been driven until our backs are up against the wall, and now we must fight."

"The idea of running steamships loaded with cargo from Chicago to Europe I consider impracticable. The Lachine canal has a depth of only fourteen feet or so, I believe, and ships cannot carry enough freight to make this scheme profitable."

Weather on Hawaii.

Purser Loy, of the steamer Mauna Loa, reports that no rain has reached Hamakua. Kau coast has had fine weather, with a few showers. Honolulu mill has stopped grinding. The schooner Eclipse was passed at Kailua, off Kona. On the home trip fine weather and smooth seas were experienced all through the channels.

I have come myself with the idea of improving the manufacture of steel and building of ships in England.

TOPICS OF FOREIGN SPORT TERSELY TOLD

Starter Caldwell is again in the divorce court.

Walter J. Travis, of New York, retains the amateur golf championship.

J. J. Crookes, of San Rafael, broke the amateur golf record by making nine holes in 42.

Jockeys Russell and Holmes have left for Austria.

Stanford freshmen defeated Reid's School in the first football game of the season.

Bobby Walthour rode a mile indoors in 1:32.3-5, and two miles in 3:06, both new records.

At Cleveland, the stallion John A. McKerron trotted a mile to a wagon in 2:06, establishing a new world's record for amateur drivers. The last quarter was trotted in 0:30.34.

John Grace, of San Francisco, will act as judge in the American Waterloo meeting in St. Louis.

Frank Kramer rode twenty-five miles in 58.55 2-5, a world's record in competition. The old record was 1 hour 25 seconds.

Rube Ferns, the welterweight champion, knocked out Frank Erne, the lightweight champion, in nine rounds, at Buffalo.

Jake Gaudaur, ex-champion of the world, wants to row Towne, of England, a championship race on the Thames.

Albert Champion, of France, rode a mile on a motor cycle in 1:26 3-5, a world's indoor record.

The Chicago team has practically won the American League baseball championship.

The first ten stakes of the California Jockey Club close on October 5th.

James Jeffries put out Joe Kennedy in San Francisco in a round and a half. Jeffries weighed 221 pounds and the Kennedy 215.

The Jeffries-Ruhlin fight takes place in the Municipal Palace, London, Arthur A. Chase out the world's cycling record, covering fifty miles in 77 minutes 44 seconds.

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INCOME LAW MISUNDERSTOOD

"The income tax is coming in in the same proportion as the property tax," said Collector Pratt Saturday. "We get something every day, but the taxes will not begin to come in, in earnest, for probably another month. The taxpayers who have thousands of dollars to pay prefer to keep their money and draw the interest until the day it must be paid, the 15th of November."

"In about twenty cases the penalty of 200 per cent has been added. These were instances where the return seemed false upon its face. Of course if the taxpayer comes in and shows that the false return was made through ignorance, the penalty will not be inflicted."

"In many cases where the return was not true, the penalty was not added, as it had been made through a misunderstanding of the law, and upon the mistake being pointed out it was corrected."

"The one error which was general, and which was in fact the biggest factor in the corrections of the returns, was that referring to 'Sales of Movable property of every description' in Schedule A, and in Schedule B under exemptions, 'Amounts expended in the purchase or production of movable property mentioned in Schedule A.'"

"The law intended that only such deductions should be made of stock as was given in the sales of movable property in Schedule A. Instead of that many merchants, especially among the Japanese and Chinese exempted all merchandise purchased during the year, whether it had been sold, and listed in Schedule A or not. Of course in such cases there appeared to be little or no profit, as the stock still on hand was deducted from the receipts upon stock which had been disposed of, and we had no way then to estimate the profits. When the matter was called to the attention of those making the returns it was generally corrected. Aside from that one item, we have had very little trouble in making up the returns."

"Appeals have been taken in a number of cases. They should have been in by October 1st, but I accepted some after that without prejudice, and will get a legal opinion upon the question."

PLAN NEW MEAT MARKET.

Store to be Opened in the New Auld Block.

As soon as the fittings are put into the store, there will be opened in the Auld block, Emma and Beretania streets, a new meat market. The market will be simply a retail shop, which will draw its supplies from the Metropolitan Meat Company. It is the property of a small hut of practical men in the business.

Dr. J. H. Raymond, of the Kahikini ranch of Maui, is in the city on business connected with the meat trade of the ranch. He said that the absorption of the Rose ranch into the Kahikini was complete, and that everything was running in fine shape. There are many plans on foot for the extension of the business, as there is a large demand for the meats taken from the ranch.

Dr. Raymond is perfecting his plans for the piping of the water from the Polipoli spring onto the government land on the other side of the hills, so as to reach all the cattle on that corner of the island. The contract for the pipe will be let soon, and the work of building the reservoirs will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Henderson Grinett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured. George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

September 24.—A. N. Hayselden to E. Keave, sundry pieces of land, Kahakuloa, Maui, consideration, \$200.

Tr. James Love to John Emmelhut, lot No. 2, portion of R. P. 36204, Kul. 107, southeast corner of King and Keaulike streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,000, and release of certain leases.

List of deeds filed for record October 2, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class

M. P. Robinson et al.—Puna Sugar Company. D

October 3—

Akuna and wife—Mew Kee Alias. D

October 4—

Emma and husband—Wong Loy et al. Trs. D

Charles Turner, of Stockton, fought a draw with Fred Williams, of San Francisco.

PUT IN NEW FRONT.

Lewers & Cooke Building Will Have a Series of Improvements.

During the general repairs which are being made to the Lewers & Cooke building, made necessary by the recent fire which destroyed the Hall building, the entire front of the structure will be changed. The walls up to the height of the first story have been taken out, and there will be a new front of plate glass and iron put in its place. The work is expected to be complete within the month. Among the other work on the building is the replacing of the entire third floor, made necessary by direct damage done to it by the fire. The new show window will give to the building an attractive place for display of rugs and wall paper. In particular the improvement is made owing to the fact that it is not expected by members of the firm that they will be able to get into their new structure within a year.

THE KOHALA WATER SCHEME.

A S. Tuttle and Harold Cruzan, surveyors for the Bishop estate, have succeeded in reaching the source of Waipio stream and have cut a trail upon the watershed between Hamakua and Kohala. The surveys are being made with the purpose of supplying the Bishop estate with water. They estimate a daily supply of the Waipio stream at 1,000 gallons, which, lower down the valley the stream runs at a rate of nearly 1,000 gallons per day.

Prager Ryan, who left California with \$25,000 has returned from eastern race tracks with \$15,000. He will bring home the great distance three-year-old, to California.

General Funston was successfully operated upon for appendicitis.

RAIDS BY THE POLICE

Good Night's Work Done by Chillingworth.

A big and successful raid was made Saturday night by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and some of his officers. Mr. Chillingworth had ascertained that the famous Iwilei resort was again being run at full blast, so he determined to put an end to the nuisance by summary methods. Approaching from the mauka side, where he was not expected, and posting his men at different places, he surprised the people he was after. His masterly maneuver resulted in the arresting of eight women and five men. They were all put in the patrol wagon and taken to the police station, from which, however, nearly all of them were bailed out very soon after.

The deputy sheriff next visited several of the Chinese gambling dens in Palama. The wily Orientals resort to all kinds of schemes to evade the clutches of the law. Guards are posted, and it is often that the approach of the police is heralded by a sharp whistle, which warns the gamblers of approaching danger. Trap doors are in use, and underground gambling dens are common. At one place the entrance is very ingenious. In a little store facing the street the counter is so arranged that one of its sides can be pushed back, thereby revealing the entrance to the den. The deputy sheriff is up to all of their tricks, however, and the Mongolians fear him as they would a devil.

At one place visited the muffled sound of the palkau dominoes revealed the presence of gamblers, but when the place was entered the Chinamen, who had evidently been warned, sat quietly playing "for fun," with smiles that were childlike and bland. Not a cent was in sight, and they were safe for the time.

At another place on the mauka side of King street, near the river, Mr. Chillingworth went in with his men, sending some of them around by the back stairs, while he himself, with a couple of men, went up the front stairs and placed himself by the door. The game as going on in a small room in the second story of a three-story house. When the policemen made a dash through the back door pandemonium immediately ensued. The light was overturned, and there was a great clatter of feet as the gamblers rushed for the windows and doors. Those who went for the doors were caught back or held by the police, but among the ones who took to the window, several succeeded in getting away. As the drop was nearly fifteen feet, it was wonderful that none of them were hurt.

As soon as a candle was lighted everything became quiet at once. Several of the Celestials were making a good feat at sleeping in a couple of beds in the side room, and the realistic way in which they rubbed their eyes when hauled forth by the officers, ought to have met with more success than it did. If only for its histrionic merits.

First of all the evidence, a box with the cash and some counters, was secured, and then a chance was given the captives to release themselves by paying bail. Most of them did this, but a few impecunious wretches were taken to the police station. Later on, however, these were bailed out by their friends. It is a curious fact that no self-respecting Chinaman can bear to see his fellow Celestial in the captivity of the "foreign devils." The catch had resulted in eleven gamblers.

Lastly, Mr. Chillingworth took a little trip up to Punchbowl to a place on which he has been having his weather eye open for some time. When he came back he had with him a young Porto Rican girl and a hackdriver named Rodriguez. They were both incarcerated. Rodriguez answering to two serious charges. He bailed himself out later.

Upon the whole, Mr. Chillingworth's work on Saturday night must be said to be quite a creditable performance, no fewer than twenty-six arrests being made by him, all told.

NOTES OF SPORT

IN HAPPY HILO

Another race is brewing between the yachts Mabel and Flash. Both crafts are now undergoing changes, and when they come out of the carpenter's hands they will be each be much speedier than they were in the last race. The Mabel will take on a little more centerboard, and the Flash will have a smoother bottom. The owners of the yachts are both confident of the superior racing qualities of their respective yachts, and from the talks that are put up opinions are about evenly divided as to the result.—Tribune

There will be racing at Hoolulu Park Saturday afternoon, October 12. A three-eighths mile dash has been scheduled between Bushwhacker and Merrill's Force, and it is probable that two or three other races will be added, making an interesting afternoon of sport. The race between Bushwhacker and Merrill's Force was arranged by Jim O'Rourke and William O'Rourke, and both horses will be backed by big faith. The racing begins at 4 o'clock p. m. The admission fee will be 25 cents.—Herald

The Kohala Water Scheme.

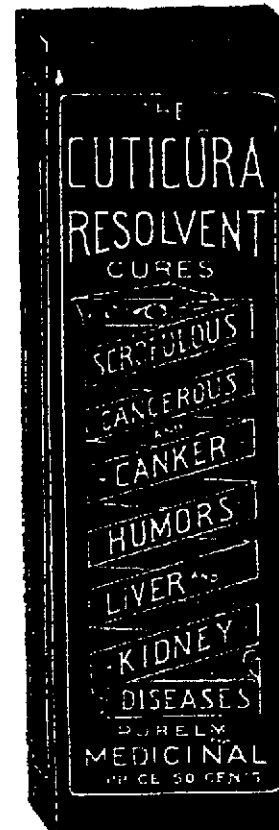
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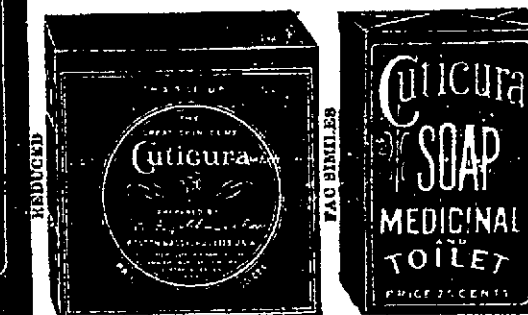
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Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. Ross & Co., Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth. Forster, Durie and Cass, Cairns, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours" post free.



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NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	PEKING	OCT. 15	CAELING	OCT. 15
YOKO	OCT. 12	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 22	CHINA	NOV. 1
COPTIC	OCT. 19	CHINA	NOV. 8	DORIC	NOV. 15
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 26	PERU	NOV. 22	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 29
PEKING	NOV. 2	COPTIC	DEC. 5		
CAELING	NOV. 9				
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 16				
CHINA	NOV. 23				
DORIC	NOV. 30				
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 7				
PERU	DEC. 14				
COPTIC	DEC. 21				

For general information, apply to F. M. S. B. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, October 4.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports.
Saturday, October 5.
Schr. Robert R. Hind, Hellingesen, 25 days from Port Gamble.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.
Schr. Blanche & Ella, from Koolau ports.
Sunday, October 6.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
Str. Waiakale, Piltz, from Kaula ports, 9 a. m.
Str. Noeau, Wyman, from Kaula ports, 8.45 a. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports, 10 a. m.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kaula ports, 2.45 a. m.

Monday, October 7.

S. S. America Maru, Goling, from the Orient.

DEPARTED.

Friday, October 4.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for the Orient; 2 p. m.
Str. Hanalei, Pederson, for Hanalei and Ahukini, 5 p. m.
Bk. Ceylon, Willer, in ballast, for the Sound.

Saturday, October 5.

Schr. Mo. Wahine, for Island ports.

Sunday, October 6.

Am. schr. Wm. H. Smith, Smith, for Port Townsend.

Monday, October 7.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Ke. Au Hou, Mosher, for Lahai, Kaaunapali, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, 5 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports.

Schr. Malolo, for Kaula ports.

Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Kaula ports.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The manager of Naalehu plantation, Kau, Mr. G. C. Hewitt, is in town.

Mr. W. H. Lambert, of the Hilo Railroad Company, is in town.

W. R. Castle has bought all the cane planted on the agreement with the South Kona Agricultural Company.

A meeting of plantation managers on Kaula was held yesterday to discuss matters connected with the plantations.

The dedication of the new St. Augustine Catholic chapel at Waikiki, now in course of construction, will take place next month.

Romana, the little Porto Rican girl who was found begging a few days ago, is being taken care of by the Salvation Army people.

Fahala plantation, in Kau, is turning out about fifty tons of sugar a day. The yield for this year is about 5,000 tons above the estimate.

Professor Koebeler leaves this morning for Maui to make an investigation into insect blights which have been appearing on the trees of that island.

Hilo is going to have another yacht race between the Mabel and the Dash. Both boats are at present undergoing changes which will increase their speed.

Captain Clarke, superintendent of the Wilder Steamship Company, returned Saturday from Huelo, where he visited with a view to handling the sugar product of that place.

Seven inches of rain had fallen in La hae and Nawiliwili, according to the latest advices from Kaula. While it is a nuisance for the traffic it is very welcome to plantation people.

The steamers coming from Hawaii all report that no rain has as yet fallen in Hamakua district. The cane is suffering very much and is very yellow. This is especially true of the young cane.

The seventh annual report of the Station Army has just appeared. It shows that during the past year \$1,552.95 have been raised this amount being larger than that of last year by \$269.08.

H. Raven, principal of Haou School, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Education and accepted a position in the custom house for which he took an examination last summer.

The Pacific Mill Company has increased its capital stock from \$12,000 to \$50,000. The company now proposes to start business on a large scale, selling house building material cheaper than the present rates.

The Kinau reports the following sugar on Hawaii: Okaia, 3,300; Waiakale, 11,000; Wainaku, 13,000; Hakalau, 10,000; Laupahoehoe, 1,200; Paauilo, 2,000; Paauhau, 2,400; Honokaa, 2,300; Kukuihaele, 2,500; Punalua, 1,200.

J. H. Boyd, the Superintendent of Public Works, and his assistant Marston Campbell, are expected from Hilo by the next Kinau. According to David Haugs these gentlemen left for Hilo at the same time he started for this city.

Last Monday a blind shampoor by the name of Genkichi and his wife, who at Fukia (the Kona), were arrested for the crime of infanticide. They were found out to have put to death six infants during the last four years by starvation.

Way Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, has received notice by the last mail that he had been elected to membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, whose sessions just closed at Denver. He has also been elected a fellow in the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

WOULD NOT UNCOVER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—On all the incoming steamers yesterday the bands played funeral music and passengers stood uncovered in honor of President McKinley. Prof. O. Hattestadt of the University of Milwaukee, a cabin passenger of the Hamburg-Lubeck-Bellevue, was the only exception.

The Bellevue had just been docked and the passengers were gathered on the square where the baggage was to be examined when the band of the Bellevue began Chopin's funeral march. Every head was bowed save Prof. Hattestadt's. He was asked by several passengers to take off his hat but refused.

The Inspector T. J. Deane, a German, came to have his baggage examined. The baggage was lifted off his hat.

A shower of silver spoons and a pair of opera glasses fell out. The professor was all wet to go upon paying a duty of \$20 on the articles.

GRAND JURY AT ASYLUM

Two Women There Said to Be Sane.

The grand jury made another trip of investigation yesterday afternoon and one which may result in some sensational findings being returned by that body.

The party first visited the Oahu Insane Asylum, and thoroughly inspected that institution. The controversy between the Board of Health and Superintendent of Public Works James H. Boyd, over the location of the rock crusher, was one of the objects of the trip, though the real cause of the visit is said to have been of a more sensational nature. It is reported that the principal cause of the visit was the investigation of a story that two women were being illegally imprisoned at the asylum, as a result of a plot to secure their property. One of the women is said to have been sent to the asylum at the instance of a daughter and her husband, though perfectly sane, and retained against her will. There is said to be another case very similar, and members of the grand jury investigated these reports thoroughly. The women in question were examined by the jurymen, and they also conversed with the nurses in their efforts to get at the truth of the charges. Whether or not the jury is indignant enough to justify the return of an indictment cannot be learned, but the matter will likely be presented in the report to the court. Neither Superintendent Malster nor the hospital authorities are blamed in any way for these alleged illegal imprisonments, though the jury may order the adoption of more stringent rules in regard to the admission of patients.

Superintendent Malster also pointed out to the grand jury the results of the blasting at the stone quarry, and some of the jurymen seemed duly impressed with the situation, though it is hardly thought that any action will be taken. Many of them, though in favor of a removal of the stone crusher, appear to feel that the expense is too great, while some are of the opinion that as the buildings of the asylum are becoming old and unfit for use, it would be better if that institution were further removed from the city. The jury will very likely report that the asylum is as cleanly and well-kept as present conditions permit.

The grand jury next visited the Oahu prison, and were shown the various buildings and grounds by Jailor Henry. They appeared well pleased with the way the prison was conducted, and made an examination into every cell and ward in the jail. Many of the prisoners were questioned by members of the grand jury, but generally they had no complaint to make, except as to their imprisonment. Mr. Henry was also interviewed as to conditions at the prison. One objection found by the jury was the practice of confining prisoners convicted of capital offenses, and the more serious crimes, with those guilty of smaller offenses, and there was some talk of recommending the construction of a separate prison, which shall be apart from the jail.

The Reformatory at Palama was also visited yesterday afternoon, though the party remained there but fifteen minutes. Superintendent Needham acted as host, and the jury was shown over the entire building as speedily as possible. This place was also found to be clean and well kept.

The party left the judiciary building at 1 o'clock and it was after 3 before the trip of investigation was concluded.

INVESTIGATION OF SCHOOLS.

The grand jury has subpoenaed a number of witnesses from among the school directors and principals, and will look into some of the methods and purposes of the Board of Education today. Among the matters to be looked into is the truancy of pupils, who have been causing the police so much trouble. Among other things, the grand jury, it is said, will inquire into the results of the trip of Miss Rose Davidson to the Buffalo Exposition, and also into the need of inspectors, and of night schools.

MANILA NO PLACE FOR HIM

J. C. Rains, a passenger on the America Maru, was a resident of Honolulu for about eight months, during which time he was actively engaged in real estate transactions. For the past seven months he has been in Manila, where he had secured large concessions for government work, including the right to the use of the Manila quarries. He was interested in the contract for the construction of the new Manila breakwater, but owing to a suit instituted over the title to the quarry, he sold out his interest in the contract and decided to return to the United States.

Mr. Rains says that money is to be made in Manila and that the opportunities for laying the foundation for a fortune are not all taken up. But against the facility for making money the cost of living there has to be kept in consideration. A professional man, he states, is compelled to earn at least \$500 a month Mexican, which is about \$100 a month in United States gold coin on which to live. The cost of living has gone upward at a rapid rate and unless a man is well equipped to meet his living expenses it is very best for him to leave or keep away from the city.

W. F. Ford, a young attorney from Salt Lake City, Utah, who went to the Philippines on the last trip of the Steamship Peru to the Orient, spent a little more than two weeks in the capital city and is now returning home on the America Maru, disgusted with everything in Manila.

The cost of living is something appalling. To live at the only hotel there—the Oriente—one has to put up \$1 a day Mexican in return for which he receives practically nothing. Everything is high, rents are way up and an attorney who has been used to making \$100 or \$150 a month in the United States and thought he was doing pretty well found that he had to make about \$200 or \$300 a month Mexican just to meet expenses. There were opportunities at Dagupan for American lawyers, but strange to say none had gone there to take up what would have been a very lucrative practice.

TO STUDY METHODS

Japanese Officers Will Tour the States.

Mr. D. Aoki, Minister of Communications in the cabinet of the Emperor of Japan, accompanied by Mr. Yasuo Rikio, electrical engineer of the department, are passengers in the America Maru, on their way about the world on a tour of inspection; looking for ideas which will be of use to them in their department.

The most important mission perhaps is that of the minor official, in that upon him will depend the installation of a complete system of telephones as a part of the national system of communications. At present the department comprises the matters of letters and telegraph service as well, and should it be deemed advisable to add telephones to that list the result will be to make the department one of the most complete in the world. Mr. Aoki, who speaks English well, said yesterday:

"I expect to stay in the United States until the middle of December, when I will go on to England, so as to be in London during the Christmas season, to observe the methods of handling the extraordinary rush of matter, which burdens the post at that time. In general I believe we have an excellent service in Japan now, and that there will be few things which will be necessary to introduce, so it is that I shall give the best part of the time to laying out to spend in America, to the telegraph systems which would be applicable to our conditions."

Mr. Rikio will not accompany me to England as he will want to stay in the United States for perhaps a year, looking into the various systems of telephones which are in use. We have the telegraph to almost every part of the empire now, and may extend it very little more for some time, but there is a great possibility before the telephone system if we can find it advisable to introduce it. The study of the various systems and the costs and methods of installation and so on, will be the points which he will make familiar to himself and we will then have an opportunity to decide with all the best information before us."

As to our affairs as a nation, I believe that the worst is passed and that there will be soon a chance to recover what the present depression has brought to us. There is no doubt that there was a clear case of a financial depression upon us, and its cause perhaps was just as plain. Some of our people believe that we made too much of the army and its showing during the recent troubles in the East proved that we were not mistaken in it. The armies of the world came in contact with ours and the result was that the methods of our soldiers were approved by the men of every other nation. It is the general feeling in Japan that the close service of our soldiers and those of the United States will mean much in the continued friendly relations of the two governments.

There will be less money spent upon the military works in the future and this will mean that there will not be the steady drain upon the resources of the nation. There is a belief that we have gone on too fast in making ourselves a military power. The Chinese indemnity went into defensive works, and the result has been that there is a development in advance of the Nation all the time. Perhaps there will be a slow revival of trade, but our people are loyal and will work themselves out of their difficulties."

During the afternoon Mr. Aoki and Mr. Rikio were the guests of Postmaster Oat and paid a visit to the executive mansion and other points of interest.

Of course, proceedings before most of the courts are still conducted in the Spanish language, and will continue so for the next five years. An American lawyer is at a disadvantage in that respect. However, that is not the reason which bars so many from trying to build up a practice. They just don't want to live in Manila or anywhere else in the archipelago. I fully intended remaining there and bringing up with the country, but I have decided not to obey the old, worn motto "Go West or go man" but will return to the coast and take up my old job.

GERMAN TROOPS WELCOMED

A Colonial Detachment Returns Home Through Austria.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The correspondent of the Times at Vienna says the detachment of German East Asiatic Infantry passing through Austria on its way home from China has been received with enthusiasm at Trieste and will be received with similar enthusiasm at Vienna. The reception is purely military, but the press represents it as a popular welcome and calls the fraternization of the Austrian and German soldiers a proof of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. The German troops will be reviewed by Emperor Francis Joseph tomorrow (Saturday).

The idea of letting the troops pass through Austria was conceived by Emperor William.

Chinese Envoy of Apology Na Tung was received with his suite by the Emperor of Japan and after handing in his letter of apology was entertained at a dinner at the palace. With Prince Chun given a friendly reception at Berlin the impression on the Chinese mind which is open usually to force rather than consideration the Allies must have fought simply for the fun of it all.

Marion Chilcott is Once More Fined at Hilo.

AGENT R. T. GUARD, of the Matson line, is in the city to make an appeal from the penalty imposed upon Capt. Nelson of the Ship Marion Chilcott, by Deputy Collector Ridgway, of Hilo. He will present his case to Collector Stackable at once and will endeavor to have the fine imposed remitted.

The point which will be made by Guard, will be a peculiar one and will show a remarkable state of mind as to conditions here in regard to the coasting laws. When the present system became operative here Collector Stackable was notified to make his rules in accordance with those which obtain in the great coasting trade, that from New York, on Atlantic ports, and California or Puget Sound ports. There is in this the same certified invoices, but in addition there is a sworn statement, which is to the effect that nothing was received or removed during the trip through foreign waters.

The law is very explicit that any vessel going from one collection district into another shall clear and enter. This would seem to set at rest every possible sort of a cavil as to the necessity for entering in these islands, as there is a complete change of jurisdiction. In fact one of the captains who once made a protest against entering his vessel, showed his clearance papers, which he had taken out in San Francisco. This he said he had to do, but he contended there was no reason for his entering here.

It was reported here yesterday that the Matson people will not make any settlement of the fine, but will simply put out the cargo of the ship and take in sugar, departing for San Francisco without the formality of clearing. This means there will be a high old time when the captain tries to pass customs there. In addition should the ship ever return to this collection district there may be imposed a new fine and in addition a penalty for not paying, for the collection of which the ship may be seized and sold.

Deputy Collector Ridgway has reported that he did more than was required of him in his effort to have the ship's course straight. He not only went to the captain and told him that he had better enter, but later he went again and told the captain that only a few hours remained, in which he could enter his ship without a penalty. But it is said the fault is that of the agent for when the captain wanted to enter his ship then it was that the agent held the papers and insisted that there was no need of the course, and thus made it impossible for the captain to follow his own ideas in the matter.

This is the second time the Chilcott has been fined here. The first time was a year ago when the captain and mate were fined \$1,000 apiece here for unloading without clearing, the fine being later reduced to \$150 each. There is a new captain in the ship now.

FRENCH GENERAL BACK FROM CHINA

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Times from Marseilles says there have been great rejoicings there this week over the return of General Voyron, one of the French general staff, which took part in the expedition to China.

General Voyron has been much affected by the attentions shown to him, especially by his promotion to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

All the members of the general staff are optimistic regarding China's immediate future. They believe that the Chinese now comprehend that Europe is a force to be reckoned with, and that a long reign of peace will be the result of this. The foreign military contingents remaining in China are said to be ample to preserve tranquillity.

The Paris correspondent of the Times quotes an interview with General Voyron by a representative of the Temps. The general praised Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and the Russians, and also said that the relations between himself and the British commanders were cordial. The British however, had much more in common with the Americans. The British troops included a detachment of Sikhs whom the French do not regard as soldiers.

GERMAN PRESS IS AGAINST ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times quotes an editorial in the Kreuz Zeitung, which describes the campaign of calumny waged by a section of the German press in regard to the British operations in South Africa as the expression of the "universal indignation of the Continental press at the brutalities perpetrated against the poor women and children."

The same paper states that comparing the German military aid in 1870-71 with the British military aid in South Africa the correspondent writes that it is the variable custom of German newspaper correspondents to endeavor by every possible means to confuse the issue. It says the German press organs desire to give the German public an opportunity to be impartial let them publish the German military proclamations of 1870-71 side by side with the proclamations of Lord Kitchener and other British commanders in the present war.

The Revival of Schooners

The great activity in the Maine shipyards this year, especially in Bath, has led to a revival of some of the old predictions of the sea gods. A few years ago when the barque first came into use and the two and three-masted schooners were hauled up to rot, the prediction was freely made that the days of the schooner were numbered. But it seems that in the construction this year the schooner made the barque an unwieldy thing and in case of a storm a dangerous and unmanageable incumbrance. Schooners of large carrying capacity are economical to manage and are coming into high favor again. In the future they will not be built of wood exclusively. The first steel schooner is now under way in a Bath yard, and it is likely that this type will increase in numbers in the future. There is also a tendency to change some of the old square-rigged vessels over into schooners. The latter rig is far more economical and it is three days it is the cutting off of running expenses that counts.

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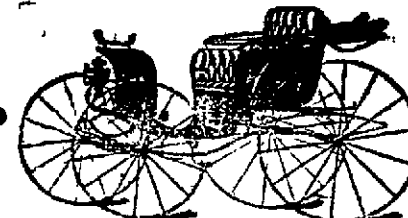
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